

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSISSIPPI**

J.W., a minor, by and through Amanda Williams
as Guardian and Next Friend,

Plaintiff,

v.

The City of Jackson, Mississippi; Chokwe A.
Lumumba Jr.; Tony Yarber; Kishia Powell;
Robert Miller; Jarriot Smash; the Mississippi
State Department of Health; Jim Craig; Trilogy
Engineering Services LLC; and John Does 1–40,

Defendants.

Civil No. 3:21-cv-663-CWR-LGI

ORIGINAL COMPLAINT AND JURY TRIAL DEMAND

Plaintiff J.W., a minor, by and through Amanda Williams as Guardian and Next Friend (“Plaintiff”) and the undersigned Counsel, files this Original Complaint and Jury Trial Demand against Defendants the City of Jackson, Mississippi; current Mayor of Jackson Chokwe A. Lumumba Jr.; former Mayor of Jackson Tony Yarber; former Jackson Public Works Director Kishia Powell; former Jackson Public Works Director Jarriot Smash; former Jackson Public Works Director Robert Miller; the Mississippi State Department of Health; Senior Deputy of the Mississippi State Department of Health Jim Craig; Trilogy Engineering Services LLC; and John Does 1–40.

Plaintiff is a minor who at all material times resided in Jackson, Mississippi. Plaintiff was poisoned by lead released into Jackson's drinking water as a result of Defendants' conscience-shocking deliberate indifference. Plaintiff asserts claims for personal injuries based on Defendants' deprivation of Plaintiff's right to bodily integrity protected by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution. Additionally, Plaintiff asserts personal injury claims based on Government Defendants' negligence pursuant to Mississippi Code Ann. § 11-46-5. Finally, Plaintiff asserts personal injury claims against Trilogy Engineering Services LLC for professional and simple negligence in exacerbating the catastrophic and preventable public health crisis that has been continuing for well over half a decade.

INTRODUCTION

1. This is a civil action for damages for the lead poisoning of Plaintiff.
2. At virtually every turn, officials from the City of Jackson ("Jackson") and the Mississippi Department of Health ("MSDH") have made conscience-shocking decisions and have shown deliberate indifference that have led to Plaintiff's exposure to toxic lead in Jackson's drinking water.
3. In 2013, Jackson was utilizing well water to service its residents.
4. In 2013, Jackson was warned that triennial testing required by the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA") had shown levels of lead creeping up, although they

were still below the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's ("EPA") action level for lead in drinking water.

5. In the spring of 2014, then-Interim Director of Public Works, Willie Bell ("Bell"), warned Jackson city officials, including then-Mayor Chokwe Lumumba Sr. ("Lumumba Sr.") of the likely the cause of increasing lead in the water: the water pH was dangerously acidic, and the well-known effect of low pH (acidic) water on lead pipes (like those in Jackson) was stripping biofilm from the pipes and causing the leaching of lead from the pipes directly into the drinking water.

6. In the spring of 2014, Jackson could have taken corrective measures to combat the rising lead levels in the well water.

7. It did not.

8. Instead, in the Spring of 2014, then-Mayor of Jackson Tony Yarber ("Yarber") ordered the switch of Jackson's drinking water source from well water to the dangerously low pH surface water from the Pearl River and Ross Barnett Reservoir ("the switch").

9. The result of the switch was a catastrophic shock to Jackson's drinking water system, which caused lead to leach from Jackson's pipes and lead levels in Jackson's drinking water to spike.

10. Whereas utilization of the well water was like a ticking time bomb, with a modest fuse, which with proper care could have been defused before exploding,

utilization of the River/Reservoir water was a ticking time bomb, with the shortest of fuses that, once lit, was guaranteed to explode.

11. Prior to the switch, neither Jackson nor the Mississippi Department of Health (“MSDH”) took any steps to determine the corrosivity of the River/Reservoir water, the composition of the River/Reservoir water, or the viability of the River/Reservoir water as a permanent water source.

12. At the time of the switch, Jackson was incapable of properly treating water from the Pearl River and Barnett Reservoir as a water source for human use and consumption.

13. As it turned out, the River/Reservoir water was highly corrosive and was not a viable permanent water source without the utilization of fine-tuned and elaborate corrosion controls.

14. MSDH officials discovered the dangerously elevated lead levels from the River/Reservoir water in June 2015, and further confirmed those lead levels in July 2015.

15. Even the confirmed elevated lead levels greatly understated the threat, because the MSDH officials who performed the testing did so using a pre-flushing testing methodology, which causes lower lead levels in test results.

16. Quietly, Jackson switched back to well water as a primary drinking source in August 2015.

17. Tragically, MSDH and Jackson officials failed to warn Jackson's citizens, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family, of the issues with corrosive water from the River/Reservoir until January 2016, five months after it was no longer in use.

18. MSDH and Jackson officials never warned Jackson's citizens, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family, of the threat associated with the well water, which caused the switch in the first place, and which was never properly addressed, to this day, even after Jackson switched back in August 2015.

19. In 2016, when elevated lead levels from well water were presented to Jackson, the City did not take any steps to ameliorate the hazard.

20. On the contrary, Jackson officials and the Jackson City Council took a series of actions that greatly exacerbated the problem.

21. Indeed, in April 2016, then-Mayor Yarber hired Trilogy Engineering Services LLC ("Trilogy") to conduct a water study, the contract for which was approved by the City Council.

22. Trilogy was owned by Thessalonian Leblanc ("Leblanc"), who is not an engineer.

23. In 2014, Leblanc held an off-the-books fundraiser for Yarber.

24. Leblanc and Trilogy got a sweetheart deal – they were paid nearly as much to analyze the potential crisis as an actual fix to the problem would have cost in 2014.

25. Trilogy failed to properly evaluate Jackson’s water system.

26. Indeed, despite being aware that utilization of a liquid lime treatment for corrosion control could provide a workable solution to the corrosion issue, Trilogy instead recommended using soda ash as a treatment, ignoring Mississippi’s (and in particular Jackson’s) humid environment.

27. Trilogy’s egregious and nonsensical recommendation was followed by the Jackson.

28. Ultimately, because of the humidity levels in Jackson, the soda ash clumped into rocks and clogged the system, rendering the efforts to address corrosion control ineffective.

29. At the same time, then-Public Works Director Kishia Powell (“Powell”) repeatedly told the media and Jackson’s citizenry that the water was safe to drink.

30. Despite the painfully obvious similarity to the public health crisis in Flint, Michigan at that time, Powell repeatedly downplayed the threat in Jackson and told members of the media and the public that Jackson was no Flint.

31. Unsurprisingly, the crisis in Jackson worsened as Trilogy bungled its response and Jackson persistently refused to take basic actions to ensure its citizens and water users have access to safe, clean drinking water.

32. Jackson remained out of compliance with the SDWA and the EPA's Lead and Copper Rule ("LCR") until at least 2017, more likely until March 2020, and most likely Jackson remains out of compliance today.

33. Six years after it became apparent that Jackson's well water was not a sustainable water source without proper treatment, the EPA was forced to issue an Emergency Administrative Order in March 2020, after learning that Jackson still had not taken even the most basic actions to ensure drinking water quality and that numerous components of the O.B. Curtis Water Treatment Plant, which provides Jackson's drinking water, were not functioning at all—let alone functioning in a manner that would ensure safe drinking water.

34. Individually and in combination, these conscience-shocking acts of deliberate indifference have caused Jackson's citizens, including Plaintiff and Plaintiff's family, to struggle to find clean water, and have caused hundreds, if not thousands of Jackson's children, including Plaintiff, to be poisoned.

35. Plaintiff's injuries are a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct.

36. The effects of lead poisoning on a child are well known and heartbreakingly permanent: As a result of the Defendants' acts and omissions, Plaintiff will never be the same. Plaintiff has and will forever suffer cognitive deficits; Plaintiff will have a reduced earning capacity compared to Plaintiff's peers; and Plaintiff will feel shame throughout Plaintiff's life as Plaintiff struggles to keep up with classmates, family members, and ultimately coworkers.

37. As more particularly set forth herein, Plaintiff maintains, among other things, that Defendants caused Jackson's public health crisis to occur, continue, worsen and persist for a longer period of time.

38. Defendants also exacerbated the crisis by concealing and misrepresenting its scope, failing to take effective remedial action to eliminate it, and then lying about it to cover up their misconduct.

39. Defendants' misconduct has produced a significant effect, long lasting and permanent, upon public rights, including Plaintiff's health, safety, peace, comfort and convenience.

40. Plaintiff has sustained violations of substantive due process rights, including the fundamental right to bodily integrity; and Plaintiff has also sustained violations of substantive due process rights, including the fundamental right to not have the state create, inflict and/or exacerbate dangers through the culpable actions of public officials.

41. Plaintiff therefore seeks compensatory and punitive damages, and all other available remedies to redress the injuries caused by Defendants.

JURISDICTION

42. This is a civil action brought pursuant to 42 U.S.C. § 1983 against Defendants for violations of the Fourteenth Amendment of the United States Constitution.

43. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction over Plaintiff's § 1983 claims, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1331, because Plaintiff's claims arise under the Constitution and laws of the United States.

44. This Court may exercise supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff's professional and simple negligence claims pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a), because they are so related to claims in this action within the Court's original jurisdiction that they form part of the same case or controversy under Article III of the United States Constitution. This case does not present novel or complex issues of State law that predominate over claims for which this Court has original jurisdiction and there are no compelling reasons for declining supplemental jurisdiction over those of Plaintiff's claims that do not arise under 42 U.S.C. § 1983.

45. This Court has personal jurisdiction over Defendant the City of Jackson because it is a Mississippi municipality and because the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place in the State of Mississippi.

46. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant Mayor Chokwe Lumumba Jr. (“Lumumba Jr.”) because he is a citizen and resident of the State of Mississippi and the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims took place in the State of Mississippi. Exercising personal jurisdiction over Mayor Lumumba Jr. comports with the Fourteenth Amendment’s Due Process Clause because Plaintiff’s claims arise out of relate to Mayor Lumumba Jr.’s substantial contacts with Mississippi.

47. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant former Mayor Tony Yarber because he is a citizen and resident of the State of Mississippi and the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims took place in the State of Mississippi. Exercising personal jurisdiction over former Mayor Yarber comports with the Fourteenth Amendment’s Due Process Clause because Plaintiff’s claims arise out of relate to former Mayor Yarber’s substantial contacts with Mississippi.

48. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant Kishia Powell because the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff’s claims took place in the State of Mississippi. She is subject to personal jurisdiction under Mississippi’s long-arm statute because her conduct as alleged in this Complaint constitutes the transaction of business in Mississippi as well as the commission of a tort in Mississippi. Additionally, exercising personal jurisdiction over former Public Works Director Powell comports with the Fourteenth Amendment’s Due Process Clause

because Plaintiff's claims arise out of relate to former Public Works Director Powell's substantial contacts with Mississippi.

49. This Court may exercise personal jurisdiction over Defendant Trilogy Engineering Services, LLC because the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place in the State of Mississippi. As alleged below, Trilogy maintains an office in Jackson, Mississippi which is, upon information and belief, its principal place business for the purposes of exercising general personal jurisdiction over it. Independently, Trilogy is subject to specific personal jurisdiction under Mississippi's long-arm statute because its conduct as alleged in this Complaint constitutes the transaction of business in Mississippi as well as the commission of a tort in Mississippi. Additionally, exercising personal jurisdiction over Trilogy comports with the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause because Plaintiff's claims arise out of relate to Trilogy's systematic and continuous contacts with Mississippi.

50. This Court has personal jurisdiction over John Does 1 through 40 because they are, upon information and belief, citizens and residents of the State of Mississippi, which subjects them to general personal jurisdiction, and because the acts and omissions giving rise to Plaintiff's claims took place in the State of Mississippi. The John Doe Defendants are thus subject to specific personal jurisdiction under Mississippi's long-arm statute because their conduct as alleged in

this Complaint constitutes the transaction of business in Mississippi as well as the commission of a tort in Mississippi. Additionally, exercising personal jurisdiction over them comports with the Fourteenth Amendment's Due Process Clause because Plaintiff's claims arise out of relate to their substantial contacts with Mississippi.

51. Venue is proper under 28 U.S.C. § 1391 because nearly all of the Defendants reside in Jackson, Mississippi and because a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in Jackson, Mississippi.

PARTIES

52. Plaintiff has at all times been a resident of Jackson, Mississippi and a citizen of the State of Mississippi.

53. Plaintiff has suffered personal injuries as a result of exposure to and consumption Jackson's drinking water at a time when lead levels in the water were unsafe to drink or be exposed to.

54. As a result of Defendants' actions, Plaintiff has suffered and will continue to suffer injuries including but not necessarily limited to: lead poisoning, various health problems (including without limitation hair loss, skin rashes, digestive and other organ problems), physical pain and suffering, mental anguish, fright and shock, disability, denial of social pleasures and enjoyments, embarrassment, humiliation and mortification, medical expenses, wage loss, brain and/or

developmental injuries (including without limitation cognitive deficits, lost earning capacity and aggravation of pre-existing conditions).

55. Defendant the Jackson is the capital of the State of Mississippi. It is a municipality created under the laws of Mississippi. Jackson maintains a Department of Public Works, which is responsible for, *inter alia*, managing the City's public water system so that Jackson's citizens and water users have access to clean, safe drinking water.

56. Jackson is a Defendant because, despite the warnings and protests of City employees, including then-Interim Public Works Director Bell, Jackson—through its policies, customs, and practices—deliberately created, increased, and prolonged the public health crisis at issue in this case and participated in the concealment of the harm it caused Plaintiff.

57. Defendant Lumumba Jr. is the current mayor of Jackson. The Mayor of Jackson is responsible for the management of city government, as well as for the health and welfare of its citizens and residents. Defendant Lumumba Jr. is sued in his individual capacity for the injuries he caused to Plaintiff resulting from his deliberately indifferent deprivation of Plaintiff's constitutional and civil rights. Mayor Lumumba Jr. is an official with final policymaking authority for the purposes of *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

58. Defendant Yarber is the former mayor of Jackson, Mississippi. Former Mayor Yarber is sued in his individual capacity for damages because he deliberately made decisions about Jackson's water source that created the current public health crisis, and because he was deliberately indifferent to the suffering and injuries of Jackson's citizens and water users, including Plaintiff, when he made further decisions that concealed, prolonged, and exacerbated the current public health crisis. Former Mayor Yarber was an official with final policymaking authority for the purposes of *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

59. Defendant Powell is the former Public Works Director for Jackson. She was in this role from early 2014 to May 2016. Defendant Powell is sued in her individual capacity for money damages because she was deliberately indifferent to the suffering and injury of Jackson's citizens and water users when she made decisions and statements that concealed and prolonged the current public health crisis. Former Director of Public Works Powell was an official with final policymaking authority (or delegated final policymaking authority) for the purposes of *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

60. Defendant Jarriot Smash ("Smash") was the Interim Public Works Director for Jackson from approximately May 2016 to October 2017. Defendant Smash is sued in his individual capacity. Former Interim Public Works Director

Smash was an official with final policymaking authority (or delegated final policymaking authority) for the purposes of *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

61. Defendant Robert Miller (“Miller”) was the Public Works Director for Jackson from at least October 2017 to July 2020. Defendant Miller is sued in his individual capacity. Former Public Works Director Miller was an official with final policymaking authority (or delegated final policymaking authority) for the purposes of *Monell v. New York City Department of Social Services*, 436 U.S. 658 (1978).

62. Defendants John Doe 1 through 20 are other employees who, upon information and belief, took conscience-shocking actions and acted with deliberate indifference for Plaintiff’s safety in the face of a known risk of lead poisoning. They are sued in their individual capacities for, *inter alia*, conducting water testing using a methodology that relies heavily on running the tap slower than a normal water user would and also pre-flushing lead from the faucet, both of which produce artificially low lead testing results and both of which are in contravention of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency’s clear, pre-existing guidance as to proper testing methodology. These artificially low lead levels were a deliberate result of an effort by Defendants John Doe 1 through 20 to conceal and understate the scope and gravity of the threat of lead poisoning in Jackson’s water, and to cast the State of Mississippi and Jackson in a positive light by having few action level exceedances

in which Mississippi municipalities like Jackson are out of compliance with federal law.

63. The actions of lower-level City employees, not named as defendants herein, in delivering residents unsafe water were constrained by policies not of their own making. Jackson's water treatment employees were inadequately trained. In light of the duties assigned to them, the need for more training was obvious, and the inadequacy was so likely to result in the violation of constitutional rights that Jackson's policy makers can reasonably said to have been deliberately indifferent to the need for additional training.

64. Jackson is liable because, through its policy makers, it violated the constitutional rights of Plaintiff, including but not limited to the rights to bodily integrity and to be free from state created danger.

65. Defendant Mississippi State Department of Health ("MSDH") is a Department of the State of Mississippi responsible for the health of Mississippi citizens, including Plaintiff, in particular being responsible for Mississippians' health during environmental disasters and crises. Additionally, the MSDH is the State Department that has been delegated responsibility and primacy for protection of Mississippi's drinking water under the Safe Drinking Water Act ("SDWA").

66. Defendant Jim Craig ("Craig") is the Senior Deputy of the MSDH and Director of Health Protection for the MSDH. He has served in the latter role since

2004. He is also the Emergency Planning Coordinator for the MSDH. He is sued in his individual capacity for his decision not to inform Jackson's citizens and water users until late January 2016 of the seriously elevated levels MSDH officials detected in June 2015, and also for his decision to direct lower level MSDH employees to conduct pre-stagnation flushing during testing for lead levels in Jackson residences.

67. Defendants John Doe 21 through 40 are employees of the MSDH who conducted drinking water testing in Jackson, Mississippi from 2012 to the present. They are sued in their individual capacities for, *inter alia*, conducting water testing using a methodology that relies heavily on running the tap slower than a normal water user would and also pre-flushing lead from the faucet, both of which produce artificially low lead testing results and both of which are in contravention of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's clear, pre-existing guidance as to proper testing methodology. These artificially low lead levels were a deliberate result of an effort by the Defendants John Doe 21 through 40 to conceal and understate the scope and gravity of the threat of lead poisoning in Jackson's water, and to cast the State of Mississippi and City of Jackson in a positive light by having few action level exceedances in which Mississippi municipalities like Jackson are out of compliance with federal law.

68. Defendant Trilogy is a Texas limited liability company. Trilogy was previously organized under the laws of the State of Mississippi but dissolved

effective May 20, 2015. Thereafter, it reorganized in Texas and registered as a Foreign LLC in Mississippi.

69. Trilogy maintains a current business address at 210 East Capitol St. # 1050, Jackson, Mississippi 39201. Trilogy’s website indicates that it intends “to provide engineering and professional services to municipal, private, and industrial clients in Mississippi.”¹

70. Trilogy holds itself out as having “experience in design, managing, and overseeing construction of drinking water and wastewater (reuse water) projects.”² Indeed, Trilogy lists “drinking water design” as the top service it provides, and specifies that Trilogy’s services in this area include “[w]ater treatment plant operations,” “[d]istribution waterline,” and “Lead and Copper Corrosion Control study.”³

¹ *About*, Trilogy Engineering Services LLC, <https://trilogyengineers.com/about/> (last accessed May 17, 2021).

² *Id.*

³ *Services*, Trilogy Engineering Services LLC, <https://trilogyengineers.com/services/> (last accessed May 17, 2021).

STATEMENT OF FACTS

I. The City of Jackson's Aging Public Water System, Which Uses Lead Pipes and Joints.

71. Jackson owns and/or operates a public water system (PWS ID No. MS0250008).⁴

72. Until approximately October 2014, Jackson also maintained a second public water system (PWS ID No. MS0250012).

73. Jackson's public water system provides water for human consumption to a population of approximately 173,514.

74. The majority of Jackson's population is Black and nearly 30% of the city's residents is below the poverty line.

75. Jackson's public water system consists of two water treatment plants, known as the O.B. Curtis Water Treatment Plant ("O.B. Curtis WTP") and J.H. Fewell Water Treatment Plant ("J.B. Fewell WTP"), as well as a number of groundwater wells and appurtenant collection, treatment, storage, and distribution facilities.

76. The O.B. Curtis WTP was initially constructed in or around 1992.

77. The J.B. Fewell WTP was initially constructed in or around 1909.

⁴ United States Environmental Protection Agency Region 4, Emergency Administrative Order, Docket No. SDWA-04-2020-2300 (Mar. 27, 2020), attached as Exhibit 1 and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

78. The O.B. Curtis WTP and the J.B. Fewell FTP have occasionally drawn water from the Ross Barnett Reservoir and the Pearl River Basin in the past.

79. Like many other American cities, Jackson has an aging network of pipes to deliver drinking water and remove wastewater.

80. A significant portion of these pipes are made of lead.

81. It is well known that nearly all homes built before 1980 have lead solder connecting copper pipes and many have pipes made entirely of lead.

82. More than 70% of the homes in Jackson were built before 1980.

83. There is a solid band of lead every 20 feet of older cast-iron piping under Jackson's city streets.⁵

84. In 2016, then-Public Works Director Powell confirmed that even Jackson's cast-iron pipes contain lead joints every twenty feet.

85. In the 2010 – 2012 monitoring period, Jackson reported results of 13.7 ppb. These results were not high enough to exceed the lead [maximum contaminant level ("MCL")] and trigger any mandatory action but should have raised concerns about the potential health risks to system customers.⁶

⁵ Anna Wolfe, *Jackson Water System Contains Lead Joints*, Clarion Ledger (Mar. 15, 2016), available at <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/03/15/city-water-system-has-some-lead-joints/81780766/>.

⁶ Stephanie Otts & Catherine Janasie, Nat'l Sea Grant Law Center, Univ. of Mississippi School of Law, *How Safe is the Water?: An Analysis of the*

86. Additionally in 2011, state health officials tagged Hinds County as “high-risk for lead poisoning.”⁷

87. “The 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Jackson Maddox Road Well Water System reported lead levels of 2 parts per billion at the 90th percentile.”⁸

II. The Well-Known Chemistry of Low pH on Water Pipes

88. “Typically, lead does not come from a water body or a drinking water treatment plant. Lead gets into drinking water because older pipes could be made of lead or are connected to each other with lead solder. The lead enters the drinking water when these pipes or fixtures begin to corrode or when the water is acidic (low pH).”⁹

Lead Contamination Risks of Public Water Supplies in the Mississippi Delta, University of Mississippi School of Law, (Dec. 2017), <https://nsglc.olemiss.edu/projects/lead-contamination/files/howSAFEisWater.pdf>.

⁷ R.L. Nave, *Jackson Has Long Been at High Risk for Lead Poisoning*, Jackson Free Press, (Feb. 3, 2016), available at: <https://www.jacksonfreepress.com/news/2016/feb/03/jackson-has-long-been-high-risk-lead-poisoning/>.

⁸ David T. Dockery & David E. Thompson, Mississippi Dep’t of Env’tl. Quality, Office of Geology, *Mississippi Environmental Geology*, at 59 (2019), available at <https://www.mdeq.ms.gov/wp-content/uploads/2019/03/EnvironmentalGeologyOfMississippi.pdf>.

⁹ The University of Mississippi, *Water Quality Challenges in Jackson, Mississippi*, available at <https://olemiss.maps.arcgis.com/apps/MapJournal/index.html?appid=816b40d4f0e74c6c819dc543fdf3e2cf>.

89. pH is a scale of acidity and alkalinity ranging from 0 (the most acidic) to 14 (the most alkaline).

90. pH is measured on a logarithmic scale, meaning that a pH of one whole number, such as 7.0, is ten times more corrosive than a pH of another whole number, such as 8.0.

91. The MSDH, Water Supply Division, therefore “prefers a pH of 8.5 for public water supplies.”¹⁰

92. “In a high pH value environment, lead and copper pipes build up an oxide layer over time that protect water from lead or copper contamination.”¹¹

93. However, when the pH level is not maintained, water becomes more corrosive and causes lead to leach out of pipes.¹²

94. “A water supply with a lower than recommended pH can strip the oxide lining and associated scale in service lines and increase lead levels in the water.”¹³

¹⁰ See Dockery et al., *supra* n. 8, at 58; *see also, e.g., e.g.*, Tam, Y.S., & Elefsiniotis, P. (2009). *Corrosion control in water supply systems: Effect of pH, Alkalinity, and Orthophosphate on Lead and Copper Leaching from Brass Plumbing*. J. of Evntl. Sci. & Health, 44(12), 1251–1260; Eun Jung Kim et. al., *Effect of pH on the Concentrations of Lead and Trace Contaminants in Drinking Water: A Combined Batch, Pipe Loop and Sentinel Home Study*, Water Research, 45(9):2763-74, March 2011, available at https://www.researchgate.net/publication/50987815_Effect_of_pH_on_the_concentrations_of_lead_and_trace_contaminants_in_drinking_water_A_combined_batch_pipe_loop_and_sentinel_home_study.

¹¹ Dockery et al., *Mississippi Environmental Geology*, *supra* n.8, at 58.

¹² *See id.*

¹³ *Id.*

95. When the pH of a water supply drops, the solubility of lead minerals on the surfaces of pipes increases, leading to higher concentrations of lead in the water supply.¹⁴

III. The City of Jackson's Well-known Struggles with Low pH.

96. Jackson has previously struggled with low pH in its water, which makes the water corrosive and therefore more likely to leach lead and other contaminants from pipes into drinking water.

97. Required triennial testing of Jackson's water has exhibited varying pH levels over time.

98. Mississippi has previously listed certain segments of the Pearl River as impaired due to low pH, which it defines as falling below 6.5.

99. One potential cause of Jackson's pH difficulties was identified by the MSDH in the aftermath of the discovery that Jackson's water exceeded the action level for lead under the LCR in 2015. One study "identified a failing lime-feed system at the city's OB Curtis Water Treatment Plant as the likely culprit of the elevated levels of lead."¹⁵

¹⁴ Colin White, Matthew Tancos, and Darren A. Lytle, *Microbial Community Profile of a Lead Service Line Removed from a Drinking Water Distribution System*, *Applied and Environmental Microbiology*, 2011 Aug; 77(15): 5557–5561, available at <http://ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3147460/>.

¹⁵ Otts et al., *supra* n.6, at 13.

100. “Lime is added to regulate the pH of the system’s water and reduce the risk of lead leaching from the pipes.”

101. “The lime-feed system may have been malfunctioning for years due a clogged valve. Insufficient lime was entering the system, resulting in water with a lower pH.”

102. The problem was complicated by the fact that the system was designed for liquid lime, but sometimes used solid lime powder.

103. Indeed, public officials in Jackson have long known that a key “issue with [Jackson’s] water is the pH holding consistency all the way through the system.”¹⁶

IV. The City of Jackson Switches Water Sources Despite the Warnings of Former Interim Director of Public Works Bell.

104. In August 2014, Jackson switched its water source.

105. Specifically, “the City of Jackson, Mississippi, took the city’s Maddox Road Well system (serving much of south Jackson, with 6 groundwater wells along the Highway 18 corridor, and the City of Byram) off the well system and onto surface water.”¹⁷

¹⁶ Anna Wolfe, *Jackson Hit with Technical Violation for Water Treatment*, Clarion Ledger, June 9, 2016, available at: <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/06/09/jackson-issued-technical-violation-water-treatment/85618558/>.

¹⁷ Dockery et al., *supra* n.8, at 58.

106. The City of Jackson switched to surface water drawn from the Pearl River Basin and the Ross Barnett Reservoir.

107. The decision was a catastrophic one given the fragile balance of pH then in place in Jackson's PWS.

108. Jackson was on notice that it was having pH issues with its water, and also that these pH issues were causing some lead to leach into the drinking water.

109. "The 2012 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Jackson Maddox Road Well Water System reported lead levels of 2 parts per billion at the 90th percentile."¹⁸

110. "In the 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Jackson Water System, lead levels for unitized Maddox Road-Jackson system . . . at the 90th percentile was 14 parts per billion, just under the federal action limit of 15 parts per billion."¹⁹

111. Although the 2014 results "were not high enough to exceed the lead MCL and trigger any mandatory action," they "should have raised concerns about the potential health risks to system customers."²⁰

¹⁸ *Id.* at 59.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ Otts et al., *supra* n.6, at 13.

112. The well water used by the Maddox Road Well Water System had a high pH (over 8), which “protected service lines connected to the Maddox Road Well system from corrosion and exposure to lead contamination from lead pipes.”²¹

113. The surface water Jackson switched to in August 2014 (drawn largely from the Ross Barnett Reservoir and Pearl River Basin) “had a pH of just over 6.”²²

114. Months before the switch, then-Interim Director of Public Works Bell told the then-mayor, Lumumba Sr., that there were “issues with the water’s pH,” stressed Jackson’s need to alter its corrosion control treatment method, and brought a proposal to Jackson officials.

115. Bell’s presentation to Lumumba Sr. directly connected Jackson’s pH issues with its increasing lead levels, and explained that low pH environments cause lead to leach out of pipes.

116. Bell explained that the MSDH had previously identified Jackson as being at high risk for lead poisoning in children, because it was extremely likely that Jackson had lead service lines for distributing drinking water, and that the vast majority of Jackson’s homes had pipes that were partially or completely made of lead.

²¹ Dockery et al., *supra* n.8, at 59.

²² “This pH is much lower than that of the Flint, Michigan, public water supply after it switched to water from the Flint River; that water after treatment had a pH of 7.4” *See* Dockery et al., *supra* n.8, at 59.

117. Bell explained the potential risks associated with lead in drinking water, particularly as they relate to children.

118. Prior to his presentation to Lumumba Sr., Bell asked Cynthia Hill (“Hill”), who ran Jackson’s water treatment plants, to estimate the cost of the repairs, including the cost to switch to a liquid lime treatment to improve corrosion control.

119. Hill estimated necessary repairs would cost approximately \$400,000.

120. Bell shared the \$400,000 figure with Lumumba Sr.

121. The repair Bell identified was to a defective lime injection pump in the O.B. Curtis Water Treatment Plan that had been malfunctioning.

122. Bell cautioned Lumumba Sr. against taking actions that might shock Jackson’s public water system.

123. Bell informed Lumumba Sr. that some of Jackson’s erstwhile sources of drinking water (including the Pearl River Basin and Ross Barnett Reservoir) had very low pH levels.

124. Lumumba Sr. understood all of this and decided to take action to protect Jackson’s citizens and water users.

125. As current Mayor Lumumba Jr. stated in a July 18, 2018 Press Release: The City of Jackson “learned that there were troubles or issues with the water

treatment facility being able to maintain a proper pH through what we had as a liquid lime system at that time.”²³

126. At that time, Mayor Lumumba Sr. “took action to incorporate that in the budget to purchase a new system.”²⁴

127. Mayor Lumumba Sr. passed away on or about February 25, 2014.

128. In April 2014, Yarber was elected to finish Lumumba Sr.’s term.

129. Former Mayor Yarber served as a member of Jackson’s City Council prior to becoming Mayor.

130. Indeed, former Mayor Yarber had previously served as a vice mayor and was a member of the City Council’s budget committee in the Spring of 2014.

131. Then-Council Member Yarber was present for and aware of Bell’s presentation to Lumumba Sr. regarding the City’s corrosion control system and the urgent need for upgrades.

132. Former Mayor Yarber (as a then-member of the Jackson City Council and member of the Jackson City Council’s Budget Committee) was present for and understood Bell’s presentation to Lumumba Sr.

133. In other words, Yarber was aware (both when he was a Council Member and later as Mayor) that Jackson’s water treatment plants were incapable

²³ Press Release, City of Jackson (July 18, 2018), attached as Exhibit 2 and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

²⁴ *Id.*

of adequately treating the water to ensure that it had a pH level necessary to prevent corrosion of Jackson's water pipes, including its lead water pipes, and therefore necessary to prevent lead from leaching into Jackson's drinking water.

134. Although he was aware of the Jackson's serious need for a corrosion control system and other upgrades—and understood the reasoning of why former Mayor Lumumba Sr. had put them in the budget (based on Bell's urgent warnings)—Former Mayor Yarber removed those projects from the City's budget.²⁵

135. Additionally, shortly after former Mayor Yarber was elected, he replaced Bell—who had sounded the alarm about the low pH, high corrosivity, and lack of corrosion control at Jackson's water treatment plants—and installed Powell as Jackson's Public Works Director.

136. Several high-ranking figures in Jackson's government—including but not limited to Mayor Lumumba Sr., former Interim Public Works Director Bell, then-current Mayor Yarber, and then-current Public Works Director Powell—were thus aware of the decreasing pH of the water and the increasing lead levels in the previous year's testing.

137. Powell and Yarber were also aware that the surface water drawn from the Pearl River Basis and the Ross Barnett Reservoir had a very low pH level.

²⁵ Exhibit 2.

138. Yet, despite these urgent concerns, and the obvious risk of harm they carried, Jackson, as authorized and directed by Powell and Yarber, switched water sources from the high-pH well water Jackson had been using to the low-pH surface water drawn from the Pearl River Basin and the Ross Barnett Reservoir.

139. Indeed, as a public water system professional, Director of Public Works Powell in fact knew of the seriously low pH of the surface waters Jackson was switching to, as well as the fact that certain segments had previously been designated impaired for low pH pursuant to section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act, 33 U.S.C. § 1313(d).

140. Powell shared this information with former Mayor Yarber.

141. As a public water system professional, Defendant Powell knew that several segments of the Pearl River had been identified as impaired due to low pH levels and shared this information with former Mayor Yarber.

142. There was no information or studies that supported the advisability of the switch or suggested that it would be safe under the circumstances.

143. No studies regarding the cost of a switch were conducted and no information or analysis supported later claims that the switch was taken as a cost-saving measure.

144. No internal materials were created or reviewed by former Mayor Yarber's office, the Jackson City Council, or the Department of Public Works that

supported the switch, suggested it would be safe, suggested it would be a valid cost-saving measure, or was advisable in any way.

145. To this day, Jackson has not identified any materials, studies, reports, documents, treatises, or other information that was relied upon in good faith by former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, or Jackson.

146. Despite the fact that the then-existing corrosion control methods in place at the O.B. Curtis Water Treatment Plant were inadequate, not performing, and in fact malfunctioning and not functioning, no corrosion control improvements were made at the O.B. Curtis Water Treatment Plant prior to the water switch.

147. Indeed, despite the fact that room was already made in the budget for such improvements, the budget items were cut, and no improvements were made prior to the switch.

148. No other actions were taken to ensure that a switch in Jackson's drinking water source would be safe and would not result in the injury and poisoning of Jackson's citizens and water users.

149. Jackson's citizens and water users were not warned or informed about the switch before it was made.

150. Ultimately, former Mayor Yarber's, former Public Works Director Powell's, and Jackson's decision proved catastrophic. As described below, it caused a serious increase in lead levels that would not be detected until June 2015 and would

not be reported until January 2016. Jackson would not even begin to address those levels until later in the spring of 2016. Even to this day, in the late spring of 2021, Jackson is not fully in compliance with federal law.

151. Two years later, after the discovery of dangerous lead levels exceeding the LCR's 15 ppb action level, former Interim Public Works Administrator Bell told the City Council in 2016 that "had that [the project to update the water treatment plant's corrosion control system] been done [years earlier as Bell had suggested], we would not have that inconsistency [in lead levels]."²⁶

152. Bell stated, "With this water system, the real issue with our water is the pH holding consistency all the way through the system."²⁷

153. Likewise, an anonymous employee of the Public Works Department stated that the corrosion could be attributed to the outdated lime injection system used to regulate the pH of the water.²⁸

²⁶ Anna Wolfe, *Ex-official: Jackson Has Water Solution, Hasn't Acted*, Clarion Ledger, (Mar. 23, 2016), available at <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/03/22/offering-jackson-water-solutions-new-treatment-needed/82120680/>.

²⁷ Wolfe, *Jackson Hit with Technical Violation for Water Treatment*, *supra* n.16.

²⁸ Tim Summers, Jr., *As the Water Turns, City Wrestles Over Corrosion Study*, Jackson Free Press, (Mar. 16, 2016), <https://www.jacksonfreepress.com/news/2016/mar/16/water-turns-city-wrestles-over-corrosion-study/>.

154. Then-Public Works Director Powell essentially agreed and admitted that Jackson’s issue with lead “stems from the fact that our corrosion control system at the plan needs to be upgraded, optimized.”²⁹

V. High Concentrations of Lead Are Detected in Jackson’s Drinking Water in June 2015.

155. On or about June 23 and 24, 2015, officials from the MSDH performed water testing in Jackson required by the Safe Drinking Water Act (“SDWA”).³⁰

156. The MSDH found that levels of lead in Jackson’s drinking water exceeded the LCR’s 15 ppb action threshold in 22% of Jackson homes, according to the sampling.³¹

157. The MSDH has been delegated authority for primary enforcement of the SDWA pursuant to SDWA section 1413, 42 U.S.C. § 300g-2. As such, it has primary responsibility for the public water supply program in Mississippi.

158. In July 2015, the MSDH internally confirmed its finding of high lead levels in Jackson’s drinking water at 22% of Jackson homes.

²⁹ Kate Galbraith, *High Levels of Lead Found in Mississippi Capital’s Water Likened to Flint Crisis*, The Guardian, (Mar. 17, 2016), <https://www.theguardian.com/us-news/2016/mar/17/high-levels-lead-mississippi-water-flint-michigan>.

³⁰ Lead Testing Results, June 2015, https://jacksonfreepress.media.clients.ellingtoncms.com/news/documents/2016/02/04/0250008_PB_2015_with_ReSample_Results_1.pdf.

³¹ Galbraith, *supra* n.29.

159. This was a larger proportion of homes with lead in excess of the LCR's 15 ppb threshold than found in Flint, Michigan at about that time (16.7%).³²

160. The 90% percentile of testing in June 2015 was 28 ppb, nearly twice the EPA's action level of 15 ppb.

161. The lead levels the MSDH detected in June 2015 were likely higher and more widespread, and therefore more dangerous.

162. The MSDH employees who conducted the testing (John Does 1–20) at residential homes within the City of Jackson directed residents to “gently” run the tap for the test.

163. Prior to February 2016, MSDH guidelines instructed those taking samples to run water slowly, which causes less lead to be dislodged from pipes.³³

164. Running the tap more gently or more slowly reduces the water flow.

165. The amount of lead particles released into the water is proportional to the water's flow rate.

166. Thus, a slower flow rate reduces the amount of lead in water and is thus a more conservative test for identifying lead.

³² *Id.*

³³ See Anna Wolfe, *State Refutes Report Jackson Cheated in Lead Water Test*, Clarion-Ledger (June 3, 2016), <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/06/03/mississippi-changes-lead-testing-better-epa-compliance/85310430/>.

167. However, the slow flow rate the MSDH directed during testing is inconsistent with how the average water user fills a glass of water for drinking or a pot for cooking.

168. Indeed, most water users fill glasses of drinking water or pots of cooking water by fully opening the tap.

169. The MSDH's direction regarding testing methodology was directly counter to well-known 2008 guidance from the EPA "that homeowners collecting samples should use their water as they would normally, with the exception that the regulations require the water to stagnate for a minimum of six hours prior to collection of the sample."³⁴

170. If the correct methodology (in compliance with the EPA's 2008 guidance) had been followed, additional homes in the 2015 and 2016 sampling periods would have exceeded the LCR's action level of 15 ppb of lead, and the levels in homes would have been higher overall.

171. Defendant Craig knew of the EPA's 2008 guidance.

172. Defendant Craig crafted the MSDH's directions on testing methodology to yield generally lower results and ensure broader "compliance" with the LCR.

³⁴ See Letter from Cynthia C. Dougherty, EPA Office of Ground Water and Drinking Water, to Ralph Scott, Alliance for Healthy Homes (Sept. 12, 2008), attached hereto as Exhibit 3 and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

173. Indeed, the use of testing methodologies calculated to yield lower lead testing results (and thereby a higher likelihood of compliance with the LCR) was widespread across the United States for precisely this reason.³⁵

174. At least three officials were criminally indicted for using a similar testing methodology during the Flint, Michigan water crisis.

175. Upon information and belief, Defendant John Does 1-20 also ran the water for several minutes prior to taking a water sample. This technique is known as “pre-flushing” or “pre-stagnation flushing.”

176. Pre-flushing is recommended for water users because the flushing period (usually a few minutes) removes some of the lead particles that have built up in the pipes.

177. However, it is well known that pre-flushing yields artificially low lead levels in testing results; indeed, it is well known that pre-flushing is a technique that can be (and has been) used to manipulate lead testing.

178. In a February 2016 letter, the EPA noted that pre-flushing “may potentially lower the lead levels as compared to when it is not practiced. Flushing

³⁵ Oliver Milman and Jessica Glenza, *At Least 33 US Cities Used Water Testing ‘Cheats’ Over Lead Concerns*, The Guardian (June 2, 2016), <https://www.theguardian.com/environment/2016/jun/02/lead-water-testing-cheats-chicago-boston-philadelphia>.

removes water that may have been in contact with the lead service line for extended periods, which is when lead typically leaches into drinking water.”³⁶

179. The EPA’s February 2016 letter was sent because the EPA understood the widespread nature of evasive testing techniques like slowing the flow of water and pre-stagnation flushing prior to the collection of water samples. The letter was a reminder to authorities like the MSDH that those techniques did not comply with federal law and EPA guidelines.

180. Indeed, the results may imply that the water system is in compliance with the LCR (thereby supporting claims by the municipal government that the water is “safe” to drink) even though it is really not in compliance with the LCR (and the water is not safe to drink).

181. In other words, pre-flushing and gently running the tap conceals and/or understates the existence and extent of lead contamination in public drinking water.

182. The decision to include pre-flushing and gently running the tap as components of water testing was authorized and directed by MSDH Senior Deputy Craig.

183. At the time MSDH Senior Deputy Craig made this decision, he knew or should have known that pre-flushing and gently running the tap were not accepted

³⁶ Letter from Peter C. Grevatt, Director, EPA Office of Ground Water & Drinking Water to Water Division Directors Regions I – X (Feb. 29, 2016), attached hereto as Exhibit 4, and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

practices—and were in fact inconsistent with clear EPA guidance on proper testing methodology.

184. If Craig had directed the MSDH Employees (including John Does 21 through 40) to use a correct methodology that complied with the EPA’s guidance and reflected how actual water users draw water from the tap, then the results would have been higher.

185. Additionally, the 2014 Annual Drinking Water Quality Report for the City of Jackson Water System (which reported that Jackson’s lead levels at the 90th percentile were 14 ppb) likely underreported lead levels as well.

VI. Residents and Water Users of Jackson Were Not Warned Until the End of January 2016.

186. Despite finding seriously high lead levels exceeding the LCR’s action level of 15 ppb in 22% of Jackson’s homes, MSDH officials did not inform the City of Jackson’s residents and water users at that time.³⁷

187. There was no warning of any kind to Jackson’s citizens and water users until at least January 2016.

³⁷ The City of Jackson claims not to have received notice of the MSDH’s findings until January 2016. However, in August 2015, the City of Jackson switched its water source back to the well system. Years later, the City attempted to justify its return to the well system by stating that there were “unavoidable equipment malfunctions” and “water main pressure issues.” *See* 2018 Certification, Consumer Confidence Report, City of Jackson, (June 28, 2019), <https://msdh.ms.gov/ccr/2018/135763.pdf>.

188. Since impurities like lead are impossible to detect with the naked eye, there would have been no way for Jackson's citizens and water users to protect themselves without a warning from the MSDH or City of Jackson.

189. On or about January 29, 2016, the MSDH notified the Jackson that it found lead in 22.4 percent of the 58 Jackson homes it sampled in June 2015.

190. Despite knowing of the high levels of lead in Jackson's water, neither the MSDH nor Jackson had taken any action in the previous seven months to protect Jackson's citizens and water users.

191. The only reason MSDH officials eventually provided for not warning Jackson or Jackson's residents and water users was that federal law does not require the MSDH to notify the City or its residents and water users of potential hazards.

192. In a January 29, 2016 press conference, MSDH Senior Deputy Craig claimed that the elevated lead levels found in the June 2015 testing weren't reported to the city until January 2016 because the MSDH was following EPA guidelines requiring a six-month monitoring period after lead levels have been shown to be above the federal action level (similar if not identical to the excuses made by city and state officials in Flint, Michigan).

193. This explanation grossly distorts the EPA guidelines, which in no way prohibit entities like the MSDH from notifying municipalities of threats to public health. In fact, the EPA's regulations in the LCR contemplate that the public shall

be informed of lead exceedances as soon as practicable. *See* 40 C.F.R. § 141.85(d)(2).

194. Not only do the EPA's LCR regulations not prohibit the MSDH from notifying the City of Jackson sooner, the MSDH had a duty under Mississippi common law and the Fourteenth Amendment to notify Jackson and warn its residents.

195. Furthermore, the EPA guidelines Craig was referring to merely relate to follow up testing and do not require a delay in warning a municipality or its citizens when the municipality's drinking water contains dangerously elevated lead levels.

196. MSDH Senior Deputy Craig did not rely upon any reasoned analysis of the LCR or the EPA's guidelines. In other words, the explanation he gave on January 29, 2016 was either unacceptably ignorant or knowingly false.

197. More importantly, MSDH Senior Deputy Craig's decision to intentionally withhold critical public health information demonstrates a shocking and reckless disregard for the health and safety of the people of Jackson.

198. No reasonable person—let alone a reasonable person charged with protecting public health, including in emergency situations such as this one—would believe it was appropriate or defensible to wait more than six months to warn water users that their drinking water is dangerously contaminated with toxic lead. This

omission is particularly outrageous in light of the fact that lead in drinking water is highly poisonous to children and can cause serious and lifelong injuries, yet is virtually undetectable by natural human senses.

199. On the contrary, given the near certainty of permanent and life-altering harm to children, failure to warn Jackson's citizens and water users of the lead in Jackson's drinking water (latent to the users; confirmed to the MSDH officials like Craig) constitutes conscience-shocking deliberate indifference.

200. The decision to delay warning Jackson and/or Jackson's citizens and water users about the presence of significantly high levels of lead in Jackson's drinking water was made and directed by Craig.

201. Even after announcing the elevated lead levels in Jackson's drinking water, Craig did not issue a warning for children and pregnant women until approximately February 25, 2016.

202. Craig's decision not to warn Jackson's citizens and water users was unjustifiable and caused an unnecessary prolonging of the Jackson water crisis.

203. At the time Craig announced the presence of dangerously high levels of lead in Jackson's water, he acknowledged that the water would not be safe to drink, even in the best of conditions, for another six to nine months.

204. It is well known that the amount of lead that leaches into drinking water is affected by temperature and seasonal variation.

205. It is well known among public water system professionals and public health professionals that less lead is expected to leach from pipes into drinking water in fall and winter months.

206. Because less lead leaches into drinking water during the colder fall and winter months, Craig's decision not to warn Jackson and/or its citizens and water users of the presence of lead in Jackson's drinking water prevented any action to curtail the amount of lead in Jackson's drinking water during a time when it may have been easier to solve the problem.

207. In any event, as Craig's own statement following the revelation of hazardous lead in Jackson's drinking water shows, any delay in warning Jackson and/or its water users causes a delay in the time in which it will become safe to drink the water again.

208. In other words, more children have been exposed to toxic and dangerous bacteria in Jackson's drinking water, and for longer periods of time, than if Craig had warned Jackson and its citizens and water users when he became aware of the problem.

VII. The Jackson Defendants' False and Misleading Statements Suggesting Jackson's Water Was Safe to Drink When It in Fact Was Not.

209. The Jackson Defendants—most prominently Yarber, Powell, and official statements made on behalf of Jackson—made numerous false statements,

either explicitly asserting or otherwise strongly implying, that Jackson's water was safe to drink when it in fact was not.

210. Even though she acknowledged there were issues with lead in Jackson's drinking water, Interim Jackson Public Works Director Powell nevertheless stated to the Jackson Free Press that "This is not a situation where you have to stop drinking the water."³⁸

211. Indeed, she made repeated statements reassuring the City of Jackson's citizens and water users that Jackson's water was safe to drink even though it was not.

212. On January 29, 2016, Powell immediately told the public that the June 2015 findings of lead above the LCR's action level for lead in Jackson's drinking water "[do] not mean that the city has violated the Safe Drinking Water Act, and our water is safe."³⁹

213. Powell also sought to persuade Jackson's citizens and water users that Jackson's water crisis was unlike Flint's drinking water crisis. "A major difference between Flint, Mich., and Jackson, Miss., Powell said, is that the crisis in Flint began

³⁸ Nave, *supra* n.7.

³⁹ Anna Wolfe & Sara Fowler, *Jackson, MSDH Report Lead Detection in City Water*, The Clarion-Ledger (Jan. 29., 2016), <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/01/29/small-amount-lead-some-jackson-residents-water/79510298/>.

because the city did not have corrosion control measures in place, whereas Jackson does.”⁴⁰

214. Powell also falsely claimed that “We are nowhere near the levels seen in Flint.”⁴¹ This statement was false; if anything, there were a larger proportion of homes that had shown elevated lead levels above 15 ppb. Powell made the statement to assuage any concerns by Jackson’s citizens and water users and persuade them that the water was safe to drink.

215. In making this knowingly false statement, Powell induced Jackson’s citizens and water users to take actions that were dangerous to their health and the health of their children and to avoid taking actions that might mitigate that harm.

⁴⁰ Anna Wolfe, *Jackson City Council Talks Lead Water*, Clarion Ledger (Feb. 19, 2016), <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/02/17/jackson-city-council-talks-lead-water/80538910/>. As above, this claim was false: the City of Jackson did not have properly operating corrosion control measures. Furthermore, Powell’s false statement ironically mirrored a false statement regarding the existence of corrosion control in Flint, Michigan by a Michigan Department of Environmental Quality supervisor, Steven Busch, which the Sixth Circuit concluded was a conscience-shocking misrepresentation that prolonged and exacerbated the effects of the water crisis there. See *Waid v. Earley (In re Flint Water Cases)*, 960 F.3d 303, 317, 328 (6th Cir. 2020).

⁴¹ Lisa Riordan Seville, Hannah Rappleye, Tracy Connor and Stephanie Gosk, ‘People are Scared’: Jackson, Mississippi Copes With Lead Alarm, NBC News (Feb. 25, 2016), <https://www.nbcnews.com/news/us-news/people-are-scared-jackson-mississippi-cope-lead-alarm-n525961>.

216. Former Mayor Yarber echoed Powell, emphatically saying: “I don’t want to sound the wrong alarm [and have] folks saying, ‘We’re Flint.’ We’re not Flint.”⁴²

217. Yet, by January and February 2016, appropriate warnings to Jackson’s citizens and water users were actually already long and tragically overdue, and the public alarm should have been ringing loudly. Indeed, by that time, MSDH officials, under the direction of Craig, had already wrongfully delayed warning Jackson’s citizens and water users of the threat of lead poisoning for more than six months.

218. Moreover, by that time, the comparison to the tragic water crisis was unmistakable, and Powell’s and Yarber’s emphatic and repeated comments were clearly intended to downplay the water crisis in Jackson and persuade Jackson’s citizens and water users that Jackson’s water was safe to drink.

219. Powell also claimed that “There is no lead in the drinking water as it leaves the plant.”⁴³

220. Although this statement may be true in one sense, since lead is rarely in source water and therefore unlikely to be in the drinking water as it leaves the plant, the statement is deliberately misleading since it conveys the overall impression that there is no lead in the water at all, when testing in fact confirmed that there was.

⁴² Anna Wolfe, *Jackson City Council Talks Lead Water*, *supra* n.40.

⁴³ *Id.*

221. There is no question that Defendant Powell understood the basic fact of water chemistry that low pH water can be corrosive and therefore leach lead out of drinking water pipes long after it leaves a municipal water treatment plant.

222. Nevertheless, Powell repeatedly attempted to cast doubt on the possibility that Jackson's water crisis was a widespread problem, claiming that "the problem with the lead was happening at specific homes with lead pipes, and that the water leaving the treatment plant was not contaminated."⁴⁴

223. That statement was false; within months, a Jackson Public Works Department employee would discover that even the city's cast-iron water lines had solid bands of lead every twenty feet.⁴⁵ At the time Powell made the false statement, it was (at best) made in reckless disregard of the truth; days earlier, Powell herself had claimed that "there are no records showing whether there are any lead lines underground."

224. Beyond Powell and Yarber, other Jackson officials also told the press and public that Jackson's drinking water is "not unsafe" to drink.

⁴⁴ David Kenney, *Jackson City Council Tables Water Emergency*, WLBT3 (Mar. 1, 2016), <https://www.wlbt.com/story/31360020/council-tables-water-emergency/>.

⁴⁵ The employee blew the whistle and warned the Jackson community of the widespread potential for Jackson's corrosive, low pH water to leach lead broadly and poison children throughout the City and the larger public water system. Powell immediately fired the employee for reporting the threat to the public.

225. Those other Jackson officials spoke with the permission of, and at the direction of, Defendants Yarber and Powell.

226. These statements were false.

227. For instance, at the time Powell said Jackson's citizens could drink the water, 11% of Jackson homes were still testing above the LCR's 15 ppb threshold for lead. Indeed, testing in January 2016 showed that additional residences served by Jackson's public water system were testing at dangerously elevated lead levels, signaling that the problem was not contained or limited to certain residences.

228. Moreover, the lead levels at that time showed that the corrosion of lead piping caused by Jackson's water was grave and serious. In January and February 2016, one Jackson home at that time tested positive for lead with 476 ppb, more than 30 times the EPA's action level of 15 ppb.

229. Other homes tested at 106 ppb, 62 ppb, 58 ppb and 50 ppb. These levels, found consistently throughout different homes in Jackson, showed that Jackson's water crisis was if anything more dangerous and more widespread than the water crisis in Flint.

230. False statements of essentially the same character would continue over time. For example, Defendant Miller echoed Defendant Powell in a deliberately

misleading statement from July 2018, saying “there’s been no detecting of lead or copper in the water supply.”⁴⁶

231. Although this statement may be true in one sense, since lead is rarely in source water and therefore unlikely to be in the drinking water as it leaves the plant, the statement is deliberately misleading since it conveys the overall impression that there is no lead in the water at all, when testing in fact confirmed that there was.

232. Indeed, it is beyond a doubt that Defendant Miller (like Defendant Powell before him) understood the basic fact of water chemistry that low pH water can be corrosive and therefore leach lead out of drinking water pipes long after it leaves a municipal water treatment plant.

233. Also in July 2018, despite the fact that Jackson had just been cited with yet another technical violation for its failure to comply with the Compliance Plan the MSDH put in place for it in 2016, Defendant Miller assured Jackson’s citizens water users that “[t]he water is still safe to drink.”⁴⁷

⁴⁶ Justin Vicory, *Department of Health Says Jackson Is in Violation of Safe Drinking Water Requirements*, Clarion-Ledger (July 18, 2018), <http://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2018/07/18/Jackson-violating-safe-drinking-water-requirements-health-dept/798010002/>.

⁴⁷ Marie Weidmayer, *City Violated Water Treatment Procedure, Still Safe to Drink*, Jackson Free Press (July 19, 2018), <http://www.jacksonfreepress.com/news/2018/jul/19/city-violated-water-treatment-procedure-still-safe/>.

VIII. The MSDH Issued a Compliance Plan to Jackson, Which Jackson Repeatedly Fail to Comply With.

234. In February of 2016, the Mississippi State Department of Health issued a compliance plan for the City.⁴⁸

235. One item required by the compliance plan was an “engineer-designed corrosion control study and plan for optimization of water treatment.”⁴⁹

236. Jackson was also required to submit “an engineer-designed corrosion control study and plan for optimization of water treatment for the City of Jackson Water System.” The compliance plan contemplated that once the corrosion control plan was deemed sufficient by MSDH, the corrosion control plan “will be monitored by the City of Jackson assigned engineer(s)” as well as the MSDH.

237. Until the plan was approved by MSDH, however, Jackson “must ensure functional treatment of water in the current system to maintain a constant pH of at least 8.5 and alkalinity of between 50 mg/l and 70 mg/l. Repairs or modifications to the City of Jackson Water System to establish these values must be completed as soon as possible but no later than October 1, 2016.”

238. Additionally, Jackson was required to “update the City of Jackson Water System Lead/Copper Site Plan. The plan must be designed and monitored by

⁴⁸ See Otts, et. al., *supra* n.6.

⁴⁹ Compliance Plan for City of Jackson (MS0250008), attached hereto as Exhibit 5 and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

an engineer and provided to the MSDH Bureau of Public Water Supply. The plan must include a map with all sampling locations, intakes, wells, treatment plants, storage tanks, and booster stations. The plan and map must be submitted to the Director of the MSDH Bureau of Public Water Supply or before March 15, 2016.”

239. Jackson was also required to “submit a written summary of activities related to all areas identified in this Compliance Plan to the Director of the MSDH Bureau of Public Water Supply by the 15th of each month, beginning March 15, 2016.”

240. Jackson immediately and repeatedly failed to comply with the Compliance Plan.

241. A follow-up letter dated March 22, 2016 noted in several places that the City had requested (and was granted) extensions. The follow-up letter also noted that Jackson had failed to comply (or had insufficiently complied) with the Compliance Plan’s other dictates.

242. The Corrosion Control Plan called for the installation of certain equipment that would help raise pH and reduce corrosion from Jackson’s distribution lines.

243. An estimate of the cost to fix the problem had already been completed. Mayor Lumumba Jr.’s office estimated that fixing the crisis would cost \$1,000,000 to \$1,200,000.

244. The City of Jackson did not begin installing necessary components for optimized corrosion control until at least October 2017.

245. Furthermore, the City was cited with a technical violation in July 2018.

246. The City revealed the technical violation, in a statement by Director of Communications Candice Cole: “In an effort to maintain trust and transparency with those we serve, we must inform you that it has come to our attention that for six months, our water system has failed to consistently meet the minimum pH required by our optimized control plan for the City of Jackson.”⁵⁰

247. In other words, more than two years after the MSDH reported finding serious lead levels that exceeded the action level of 15 ppb under the LCR, the Jackson had “consistently” failed to maintain the pH level necessary to prevent further leaching of lead.

248. A recent information request revealed numerous emails documenting a multi-year failure by Jackson to take the necessary actions to come into compliance with the February 2016 compliance plan, even to present day.⁵¹

⁵⁰ Weidmayer, *supra* n.47.

⁵¹ See Steve Wilson, *EPA Emails Reveal City’s Continued Violations*, The Northside Sun, <https://www.northsidesun.com/local-news-top-stories/epa-emails-reveal-citys-continued-violations#sthash.zt33DM8L.JWEPdmmP.dpbs>.

IX. Low pH and Lead Contamination Issues Continue Throughout 2016 and After.

249. The corrosive and dangerously low pH of Jackson's drinking water continued throughout 2016.

250. As of 2016, "Jackson's water ha[d] a low pH that fluctuates often," ranging "from 6.5 to 7.5" as it leaves the water treatment plant."⁵²

251. "One relatively new downtown building in Jackson had tap water with a consistent pH of 6.3 for 2016."⁵³

252. In follow-up testing taken in August 2016, several Jackson homes again reported very high lead levels—123 ppb, 90 ppb, and 86 ppb.⁵⁴

253. In the August 2016 testing, 13 out of 120 homes (nearly 11%) had elevated lead levels.⁵⁵

⁵² Anna Wolfe, *6 Things to Know About the Lead Water in Jackson*, Clarion Ledger (Mar. 17, 2016), <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2016/03/17/5-things-know-lead-water-jackson/81830278/>.

⁵³ See Dockery et al., *supra* n.8, at 58.

⁵⁴ Anna Wolfe, *A Year Later, Jackson's Lead-Water Issue Not Solved*, Hattiesburg American (Dec. 13, 2016), <https://www.hattiesburgamerican.com/story/news/local/2016/12/13/year-later-jackson-lead-water-issue-solved/95401880/>.

⁵⁵ Anna Wolfe, *Jackson Is Still Experiencing Elevated Lead Levels in Water*, Hattiesburg American (Sept. 13, 2016), <https://www.hattiesburgamerican.com/story/news/local/2016/09/13/jackson-still-experiencing-elevated-lead-levels-water/90302838/>.

X. MSDH, Craig, and Jackson Advise Jackson Residents to Boil Their Drinking Water, Which Actually Increases Lead Concentration and Makes Water Less Safe to Drink.

254. In February 2016, Craig warned small children and pregnant women not to consume tap water without boiling it for six months.

255. Likewise, Jackson issued several boil water notices from the spring of 2016 to 2020.

256. This advice was dangerously ignorant. Boiling water exacerbates lead toxicity because the water boils off and evaporates but the lead does not, leading to a higher concentration of toxic lead in the resulting drinking water.

XI. Defendant Powell Fires a Whistle-Blower Who Sought to Warn Jackson's Citizens and Water Users of the Presence of Lead Joints in Jackson's Water Distribution Lines.

257. In February 2016, Jonathan Yaeger, an engineer-in-training with the Jackson Public Works Department, found lead materials during a water main replacement job.

258. Yaeger took his concerns to officials in his department, even offering to address the City Council, but they discouraged him from doing so.

259. Yaeger spoke to a local reporter about having found lead during the water main replacement job.

260. Defendant Powell fired Yaeger from the Public Works Department for “possibly creating unwarranted public fear.”⁵⁶

XII. Jackson Hires Trilogy Engineering Services LLC, Which Makes the Situation Worse.

261. In February 2016, MSDH required Jackson to enter into a compliance plan to achieve compliance with the LCR.

262. The compliance plan required Jackson to, *inter alia*, “identify an individual or firm providing professional engineering service to the City of Jackson for drinking water matters and provide the name or firm by written notice to the Director of the MSDH Bureau of Public Water Supply on or before February 22, 2016.”⁵⁷

263. In April 2016, Jackson approved a contract with Trilogy Engineering Services to conduct a corrosion control optimization study.⁵⁸

⁵⁶ KARE Staff, *Water Worker Fired After Talking About Lead to Media* (Mar. 29, 2016), <https://www.kare11.com/article/news/nation-now/water-worker-fired-after-talking-about-lead-to-media/108980682>.

⁵⁷ Exhibit 5.

⁵⁸ Anna Wolfe, *Jackson Is Still Experiencing Elevated Lead Levels in Water*, *supra* n.55.

264. Although the City Council initially rejected Trilogy in a vote on March 12, 2016, the City Council approved the contractor for the project on April 5, 2016 and used an emergency loan from the state to pay for the project.⁵⁹

265. Trilogy Engineering Services is owned and managed in part by Thessalonian LeBlanc.⁶⁰

266. LeBlanc held an unreported campaign fundraiser for Yarber in 2014.⁶¹

267. Trilogy was hired to, among other things, conduct a corrosion control study regarding how to come into compliance with the SDWA.

268. Trilogy determined in a 2017 report that Jackson must have an 8.6 pH at the point of the distribution system and recommends a calibrated hydraulic model.

269. At that time, there were reports that internal assessments among public officials guessed that there were technical issues with a pump at the O.B. Curtis

⁵⁹ Tim Summers, Jr., *UPDATE: Council Approves Trilogy for Water Corrosion Study; Emergency Loan to Fund It*, Jackson Free Press, (Apr. 5, 2016), <https://www.jacksonfreepress.com/news/2016/apr/05/council-rethinking-trilogy-water-corrosion-study-e/>.

⁶⁰ LeBlanc is not an engineer, but another high-ranking individual at the time, Phillip Gibson, was.

⁶¹ Tim Summers, Jr., *As the Water Turns, City Wrestles Over Corrosion Study*, Jackson Free Press, (Mar. 16, 2016), <https://www.jacksonfreepress.com/news/2016/mar/16/water-turns-city-wrestles-over-corrosion-study/>.

WTP that “automatically delivers lime feed,” which was “used to balance the acidity and alkalinity of the water.”⁶²

270. In 2016, it was reported that Jackson had been using solid “lime powder” to treat the water, which had caused “persistent clogging of the underground transportation pipes with the OB Curtis Water Treatment Plant.” For that reason, Jackson had shifted away from using the underground pipes and was using above-ground hoses to transport water.⁶³

271. The staff and engineers at Trilogy—particularly Trilogy’s chief engineer at that time, Phillip Gibson—were aware of these assessments in 2016.

272. Indeed, Gibson was previously “discussing possible solutions” with Jackson officials before Trilogy authored the Corrosion Control Plan in 2017, and Gibson in fact mentioned that “a switch to liquid lime treatment might alleviate the clogging issue.”

273. Trilogy completed a “desktop” study of the OB Curtis and JH Fewell Water Treatment Plants.

⁶² Anna Wolfe, *Jackson Water Issues Persist, Lead Levels Down*, Clarion Ledger, (Jun. 2, 2017), <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/local/2017/07/03/jackson-water-issues-persist-lead-levels-down/437239001/>.

⁶³ Wolfe, *Ex-Official: Jackson Has Water Solution, Hasn’t Acted*, *supra* n.26.

274. Trilogy recommended that Jackson use soda ash to control corrosion by raising the pH of the water as it left the City's two water treatment plants.

275. Trilogy recommended the "[c]onversion of both existing lime silos to feed soda ash" at the OB Curtis Water Treatment Plant.

276. The City followed this recommendation and "retrofit[ted] the liquid lime system into a system which uses soda ash."⁶⁴

277. As Mayor Lumumba Jr. summarized in 2018: "What we have recently discovered is that the retrofitted system is not an adequate solution to the process. Because we are dealing with a machine that was not intended for the use of soda ash, there has been trouble in terms of soda ash clumping as it leads into the distribution system."⁶⁵

278. Former Public Works Director Miller would later tell reporters that "the specific challenge faced by the city is that the soda ash being used to control the pH has been particularly difficult to dose in the current system," particularly in light of soda ash's reaction with "high levels of humidity in the air" in Mississippi to "form rock-like clumps that are very difficult to process in the system."

⁶⁴ Exhibit 2.

⁶⁵ *Id.*

279. In other words, Trilogy had not accounted for the “clumping” of soda ash because of “the Mississippi humidity,” which “jams the feed.”⁶⁶

280. Any reasonable water systems engineer would have understood the unique aspects of Mississippi’s environment, including the impact of its humidity on different chemicals.

281. Any reasonable water systems engineer would have understood the challenges and hazards attempting to retrofit a liquid lime-based corrosion control system to a solid soda ash-based corrosion control system—particularly in light of previous internal assessments that the liquid lime system had not been functioning properly.

282. Trilogy should have understood that these considerations militated in favor of using a liquid lime agent, even if improvements would have been more expensive or improvements to other aspects of the Water Treatment Plant would have been required.

283. Any reasonable public works director should have understood that these considerations militated in favor of using a liquid lime agent, even if improvements would have been more expensive or improvements to other aspects of the Water Treatment Plant would have been required.

⁶⁶ WQP Magazine, *Jackson, Miss., Issues Drinking Water Advisory* (July 19, 2018), <https://www.wqpmag.com/contaminant-removal/jackson-miss-issues-drinking-water-advisory>.

284. Trilogy knew or should have known that soda ash would likely clump and clog the pipes and pumps, thereby jamming the feed and rendering the corrosion control method essentially inoperative and non-functional.

285. Trilogy knew or should have known that if the corrosion control method was inoperative, it would facilitate the flow of water with a lower pH than necessary to prevent corrosion, thereby increasing the amount of lead that can leach from Jackson's water distribution pipes to leach into Jackson's drinking water.

286. Trilogy nevertheless recommended a switch.

287. The City of Jackson, who knew or should have known of the dangers of this plan, agreed to implement the change to soda ash.

288. In June 2017, "the average pH of the city's water leaving the treatment plant was 7.4—lower than it was in February 2016 when the city began examining the issue."⁶⁷

XIII. The EPA Issues an Emergency Administrative Order in March 2020.

289. On March 27, 2020, the EPA Region 4 issued an Emergency Administrative Order.

⁶⁷ Wolfe, *Jackson Water Issues Persist, Lead Levels Down*, *supra* n.62.

290. The Emergency Administrative Order indicates that EPA Region 4 determined that Jackson’s public water system has “numerous SDWA violations,” including violations of the National Primary Drinking Water Regulations.⁶⁸

291. The Cover Letter accompanying the Emergency Administrative Order notes that the Order is “[b]ased upon observations made by the EPA during its inspection conducted the week of February 3, 2020 and review of the documents provided by [Jackson] in response to the EPA’s request for information”

292. The Emergency Administrative Order states that “conditions exist at the system that present an imminent and substantial endangerment to the persons served by the system.”

293. Among the violations was that monitoring equipment had not been repaired or calibrated in three years because a necessary technician position had gone unfilled during that time.

294. Included in the unrepaired and/or uncalibrated monitoring equipment was pH meters. As a result, “readouts from the continuous pH meters are off by up to 2 units in some instances.”

295. Moreover, Jackson “conducts membrane cleaning cycles without the use of automatic monitoring equipment for pH and chlorine levels. . . . [Membrane cleaning is partially dependent on pH, requiring either higher or lower pH cleaning

⁶⁸ Exhibit 1, at 5.

regimes based on the foulants present. The automatic monitoring equipment has been nonfunctional for several years.”

296. However, Jackson did not reveal the Emergency Administrative Order to Jackson’s citizens and water users for a year.

297. Even when the Emergency Administrative Order and related emails and communications were sought pursuant to the Mississippi Open Records Act in the spring of 2021, Jackson resisted disclosing the materials.

298. Jackson City Council member Ashby Foote observed that “the unwillingness of the city to share with citizens information related to safe drinking water is very troubling.”⁶⁹

299. Foote also said: “An emergency administrative order that was issued by the EPA, which is a formal document with a long list of things that needs to do, and we were not informed that it had been issued. And we had those responsibilities dictated by the EPA. So I was very disappointed when I found out a week ago that this was this has been around for a year, and we had not been notified of it.”⁷⁰

⁶⁹ AP, *Jackson Won’t Release Email About 2020 Water System Problems* (Apr. 19, 2021), <https://apnews.com/article/technology-mississippi-jackson-email-environment-360cd6c5d51adec308a635728fb31ae3>.

⁷⁰ Kayla Thompson, *Jackson City Council Reacts to EPA Report on City’s Water System*, WJTV News, <https://www.wjtv.com/news/jackson-city-council-reacts-to-epa-report-on-citys-water-system/>.

XIV. Jackson’s Water Is Still Not in Compliance with Federal Law, and the City Has Not Taken Any Serious Steps to Come Into Compliance Over Several Years.

300. Jackson’s water remains unsafe to this day.

301. In a May 12, 2021 notice, the City of Jackson admitted to its water users that “[d]uring the monitoring periods of 2018, 2019, 2020, and 2021, we failed to consistently meet treatment technique requirements for our system which is a violation of the Lead and Copper Rule and a requirement of the City’s Optimized Corrosion Control Plan.”⁷¹

302. On or about April 27, 2021, the EPA issued a Notice of Violation to Jackson.⁷²

303. In the April 27, 2021 Notice of Violation, the EPA stresses that in numerous ways Jackson’s public water system is currently deficient and not in compliance with federal law.

304. In particular, the April 27, 2021 Notice of Violation noted that:

“As a result of the June 2015 lead [action level exceedance], the City conducted an optimal corrosion control treatment (OCCT) study between October 2016 and April 2017 and provided the recommended treatment to

⁷¹ City of Jackson, *Consumer Notice Regarding Your Drinking Water*, attached hereto as Exhibit 6 and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

⁷² Letter from Carol Kemker, Director, EPA Region 4 Enforcement and Compliance Assurance Div., to the Hon. Chokwe A. Lumumba, Mayor of the City of Jackson re Notice of Noncompliance (Apr. 27, 2021), attached hereto as Exhibit 7 and incorporated as if fully stated herein.

MSDH on June 13, 2017. MSDH concurred with the recommended treatment and provided a deadline of May 31, 2019 to complete source water treatment installation. Although MSDH later extended the completion date to December 2019, this deadline has remained unmet throughout 2020 and into 2021, and the City has failed to install OCCT at the J.H. Fewell WTP as of the date of this Notice.”

305. Jackson is currently under an EPA emergency order, meant to prevent “an impending dangerous condition from materializing or reduce or eliminate a dangerous situation.”

306. Jackson has persistently failed to employ sufficient trained staff at its water treatment facilities is partially responsible for the City of Jackson’s failure to provide safe drinking water.⁷³

307. For example, as of June 29, 2021, “there [were] only two full-time operators and one part-time operator at O.B. Curtis and five at J.H., compared to about 12 total in past years.”⁷⁴

308. Mayor Lumumba Jr. is aware of the staffing shortfalls and has the power to ensure that sufficient staff are available.

⁷³ Wilson, *supra* n.51; Nick Judin, *EPA Tours Jackson Water Treatment Plants As City Faces Long Road To Rehab*, Mississippi Free Press (July 26, 2021), <https://www.mississippifreepress.org/14050/epa-tours-jackson-water-treatment-plants-as-city-faces-long-road-to-rehab/>.

⁷⁴ Justin Vicory, *EPA and Jackson Mayor’s Office Have a Plan for Fixing City’s Long-Running Water Woes*, Clarion Ledger, <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/2021/06/30/councilmembers-study-epa-mayors-plan-fix-jacksons-water-system/7794448002/>.

309. However, Mayor Lumumba Jr. has consistently not taken appropriate actions to ensure that sufficient staff are available to provide Jackson's citizens with clean and safe drinking water.

310. Ultimately, "[s]ince the 2015 and 2016 lead exceedances, EPA identified 1,476 days during which the city failed to comply with 'proper treatment technique requirements.'"⁷⁵

311. "Put another way, over the last five-and-a-half years, the city's drinking water hasn't met the minimum quality requirements for four of those years."⁷⁶

XV. Lead's Devastating Health Effects and Other Personal Injuries Caused by Jackson's Water Crisis.

312. Lead is a toxic metal that causes severe health consequences.

313. Lead's catastrophic effects are indisputable. According to the EPA,

"[y]oung children, infants, and fetuses are particularly vulnerable to lead because the physical and behavioral effects of lead occur at lower exposure levels in children than in adults. A dose of lead that would have little effect on an adult can have a significant effect on a child. In children, low levels of exposure have been linked to damage to the central and peripheral nervous system, learning disabilities, shorter stature, impaired hearing, and impaired formation and function of blood cells."

314. According to the World Health Organization,

⁷⁵ Judin, *supra* n.73.

⁷⁶ Lee O. Sanderlin, 'We See the Threat.' EPA Gives Jackson Timeline to Begin Addressing City's Water Issues, Mississippi Clarion Ledger (July 22, 2021), <https://www.clarionledger.com/story/news/2021/07/22/environmental-protection-agency-jackson-miss-water-issues/8056918002/>.

“lead affects children’s brain development resulting in reduced intelligence quotient (IQ), behavioral changes such as shortening of attention span and increased antisocial behavior, and reduced educational attainment. Lead exposure also causes anemia, hypertension, renal impairment, immunotoxicity and toxicity to the reproductive organs. The neurological and behavioral effects of lead are believed to be irreversible.”

315. The behavioral effects of lead poisoning in children cannot be overstated. According to many of the leading researchers on lead, increased lead levels in childhood are associated with an increased likelihood of ADHD behaviors, delinquent behaviors and arrests, including arrests involving violent offenses.

316. Lead is so harmful that, according to the EPA, “ingestion of lead can cause seizures, coma and even death.”

317. The effects of lead exposure are long lasting. The EPA has explained:

“Lead can accumulate in our bodies over time, where it is stored in bones along with calcium. During pregnancy, lead is released from bones as maternal calcium and is used to help from the bones of the fetus. This is particularly true if a woman does not have enough dietary calcium. Lead can also cross the placental barrier exposing the fetus to lead. This can result in serious effects to the mother and her developing fetus, including: reduced growth of the fetus [and] premature birth.”

318. Lead is also harmful to adults. The EPA warns that “[a]dults exposed to lead can suffer from: Cardiovascular effects, increased blood pressure and incidence of hypertension, [d]ecreased kidney function, [and] [r]eproductive problems (in both men and women).”

319. The costs of lead poisoning are real and substantial. It has been estimated that each case of childhood lead poisoning leads to \$5.9 million in medical care costs over the course of appropriate treatment.⁷⁷

320. The World Health Organization explains that the direct medical costs of lead exposure include treatment for acute lead poisoning (typically chelation therapy), as well as the treatment of cardiovascular disease in adults who develop hypertension following lead exposure.

321. Given the long-lasting risks of lead exposure and the potential for lead sediment to be disturbed and re-mobilized into the water system, Plaintiff will require regular medical and tap water testing and evaluation, at bare minimum, in accordance with government standards.

322. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants' conduct, Plaintiff has suffered extreme emotional distress.

XVI. Lost Income Potential of Jackson's Children.

323. Jackson's most vulnerable, its children, have suffered the most disastrous consequences from lead exposure—diminished potential over the entire course of their lives.

⁷⁷ Leonardo Trasande & Yinghua Liu, Reducing The Staggering Costs Of Environmental Disease In Children, Estimated At \$76.6 Billion In 2008, Health Affairs, 30, no.5 (2011): 863-70.

324. The World Health Organization states that “[t]hese costs are sometimes referred to as lost opportunity costs When exposure to lead is widespread in a society, the aggregate loss of intelligence (and thus economic productivity) can be substantial.”

325. Notably, this estimate is conservative as it relates solely to lost earning potential and does not include costs related to special educational, medical, sociological, disability and occupational services, or long-term monitoring and treatment costs.

326. Other researchers have estimated the economic impact of childhood lead poisoning to be as high as \$50.9 billion per year in lost economic productivity resulting from reduced cognitive potential from preventable childhood lead exposure.⁷⁸

327. As a direct and proximate result of Defendants’ conduct, Jackson’s children, including Plaintiff, have suffered specific, measurable damages in the form of lost earning potential. They have also incurred damages in the form of required special educational, medical, sociological, occupational and disability services and related education assistance programs.

XVII. Plaintiff’s Individual Allegations.

328. Plaintiff was born in 2008.

⁷⁸ Trasande & Liu, *supra* n.77.

329. Plaintiff is the child of next friend Amanda Williams.

330. Plaintiff has, at all material times, lived in the City of Jackson.

331. The home Plaintiff lives in is connected to Jackson's public water system; Plaintiff's household receives its drinking water from Jackson's public water system.

332. At all relevant times, Plaintiff regularly drank tap water at home.

333. At all relevant times, Plaintiff regularly ate food washed, cooked, and/or otherwise prepared using Jackson's tap water.

334. Throughout the relevant time period, Plaintiff was never aware of the latent lead hazards lurking in the tap water.

335. At no time was any faucet in Plaintiff's household equipped with a water filter.

336. After the MSDH and City of Jackson issued boil notices, Plaintiff drank tap water after it was boiled.

337. Plaintiff has been diagnosed with an elevated blood-lead level, meaning Plaintiff was lead-poisoned.

338. Plaintiff is already exhibiting the effects of lead-poisoning. Plaintiff suffers from cognitive deficits; behavioral issues; difficulty focusing; difficulty completing schoolwork, chores, and/or other tasks; and has other emotional issues.

339. Each of these issues was caused by exposure to lead from Jackson's tap water during the relevant time period.

340. Plaintiff will continue to manifest new and worsening symptoms in the future and will face a lifetime of hardship, decreased earning capacity, and emotional distress.

CLAIMS FOR RELIEF

COUNT I: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS – BODILY INTEGRITY AGAINST DEFENDANTS THE CITY OF JACKSON, LUMUMBA JR., YARBER, POWELL, MILLER, SMASH, CRAIG, AND JOHN DOES 1 THROUGH 40

341. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations set forth above as if fully stated herein.

342. Plaintiff has a clearly established fundamental right under the substantive due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to bodily integrity.

343. The conduct of Defendants, all while acting under color of law, endangered and/or threatened Plaintiff's fundamental liberty interest to bodily integrity as guaranteed by the Due Process Clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

344. Defendants were aware that their conduct could result in the deprivation of Plaintiff's fundamental due process rights to bodily integrity.

345. Defendants deliberately and knowingly breached the constitutionally protected bodily integrity of Plaintiff by creating and perpetuating the ongoing exposure to contaminated water, with deliberate indifference to the known risks of harm which said exposure would, and did, cause to Plaintiff.

346. Defendants had the opportunity to reflect and deliberate before they acted and/or failed to act.

347. As a direct and proximate result of the unconstitutional acts of Defendants as alleged in this Complaint, Plaintiff has suffered violations of Plaintiff's fundamental right to bodily integrity, property and liberty interests, including, but not limited to:

- a. Serious and in some cases life-threatening and irreversible bodily injury;
- b. Substantial economic losses from medical expenses, lost wages, lost income, lost business profits, reduced property values, among others;
- c. Pain and suffering;
- d. Embarrassment, outrage, mental anguish, fear and mortification, and stress related physical symptoms.

348. The conduct of Defendants was both reckless and outrageous, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages, as well as costs and reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988.

COUNT II: 42 U.S.C. § 1983 – FOURTEENTH AMENDMENT
SUBSTANTIVE DUE PROCESS – STATE CREATED DANGER
AGAINST DEFENDANTS THE CITY OF JACKSON, LUMUMBA JR.,
YARBER, POWELL, MILLER, SMASH, CRAIG, AND JOHN DOES 1
THROUGH 40

349. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations set forth above as if fully stated herein.

350. Plaintiff has a clearly established right under the substantive due process clause of the Fourteenth Amendment to the United States Constitution to be protected from risks, dangers, dangerous situations, or being made more vulnerable to increased risk of harms, affirmatively created and/or caused by persons acting under color of state law.

351. Defendants, while acting under color of state law, affirmatively created or exacerbated the dangers and dangerous situations to which Plaintiff was exposed, making Plaintiff more vulnerable to said dangers, and these Defendants did so with an extreme degree of culpability.

352. Defendants, while acting under color of state law, affirmatively continued, increased and perpetuated the dangers, risks of harm and dangerous situations creating the public health crisis, when they deliberately and affirmatively denied, lied about, covered up, deceived, discredited and ignored said known dangers and risks of harm to which they exposed Plaintiff making Plaintiff more vulnerable to said dangers.

353. Defendants were aware that their conduct could result in the deprivation of Plaintiff's due process rights to be protected from the dangers, dangerous situations, or being made more vulnerable to the dangers affirmatively created and perpetuated by them.

354. This conduct was reckless, deliberately indifferent and/or so outrageous as to shock the conscience, such that it was culpable in the extreme, insofar as these Defendants knew of and disregarded the substantial risk of serious harm to Plaintiff.

355. The dangers and risks of harm were discreet and special to Plaintiff, as a Jackson water user, and not risks affecting the public at large.

356. The dangers and risks of harm to Plaintiff from the ongoing exposure to the water toxins which were created and perpetuated by Defendants, were so extreme as to be equivalent to private acts of violence visited upon them.

357. These actions of Defendants constituted affirmative acts that caused and/or substantially increased the risks of physical, emotional and economic harm to Plaintiff.

358. As a direct and proximate result of the unconstitutional acts of Defendants as alleged herein, Plaintiff has suffered violations of Plaintiff's fundamental rights to bodily integrity, property and liberty interests, including, but not limited to:

- a. Serious and in some cases life-threatening and irreversible bodily injury;

- b. Substantial economic losses from medical expenses, lost wages, lost income, lost business profits, reduced property values, among others;
- c. Pain and suffering;
- d. Embarrassment, outrage, mental anguish, fear and mortification, and stress related physical symptoms.

359. The conduct of Defendants was reckless and outrageous, entitling Plaintiff to an award of punitive damages, as well as costs and reasonable attorney fees, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. §1988.

COUNT III: NEGLIGENCE
AGAINST DEFENDANTS THE CITY OF JACKSON, LUMUMBA JR., YARBER, POWELL, MILLER, SMASH, MSDH, CRAIG, AND JOHN DOES 1 THROUGH 40

360. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations set forth above as if fully stated herein.

361. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 all owed a duty to exercise reasonable care on behalf of Jackson's citizens and water users.

362. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1

through 40 all undertook, for consideration to perform a duty owed to Plaintiff by the City of Jackson and/or State of Mississippi.

363. Based on their undertakings, Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 had a duty to Plaintiff to exercise reasonable care to protect that undertaking.

364. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 to exercise reasonable care to protect that undertaking.

365. Plaintiff relied on the Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 to exercise reasonable care to ensure the provision of, and proper treatment for, safe drinking water drawn from the Jackson public water system's various water sources.

366. Plaintiff relied on Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and

John Does 1 through 40 to exercise reasonable care to disclose known hazards in their drinking water.

367. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 failed to exercise reasonable care.

368. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 breached their duties to Plaintiff in ways including but not limited to the following:

- a. Failure to require appropriate corrosion control treatment;
- b. Failing to install, have, maintain, and repair appropriate corrosion control equipment and methods;
- c. Switching the City of Jackson's water to a new source without performing appropriate studies to determine if it was safe under the circumstances;
- d. Failing to warn Jackson's citizens and water users that the City was switching water sources to a source with a much lower pH that would cause lead to leach into drinking water;
- d. Failing to require proper testing of Jackson's water at the O.B. Curtis and J.B. Fewell Water Treatment Plants;
- e. Failing to conduct proper testing of Jackson's water at the O.B. Curtis and J.B. Fewell Water Treatment Plants;

- f. Failing to require proper testing of Jackson's drinking water;
- g. Failing to conduct proper testing of Jackson's drinking water;
- h. Failing to have, maintain, and repair properly functioning equipment capable of monitoring appropriate pH levels;
- i. Stating that appropriate corrosion control equipment was in
- j. Representing that the water was safe to drink when it was really not safe to drink;
- k. Ignoring evidence that Jackson's water was unsafe to drink;
- l. Withholding information that showed that Jackson was not taking steps to ensure its water was safe to drink;
- m. Withholding information that showed that Jackson's water was unsafe to drink; and
- n. Failing to warn Plaintiff that Jackson's water was not safe to drink.

369. Plaintiff suffered harm resulting from the failures to exercise reasonable care of Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40.

370. Plaintiff suffered harm from the failure to exercise reasonable care to protect their undertakings of Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40.

371. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 failures to exercise reasonable care to protect their undertakings proximately caused the Plaintiff's injuries and were entirely foreseeable.

372. All of the Defendants' conduct and/or failures to act constitute gross negligence and recklessness because the conduct and/or failures to act demonstrate a deliberate disregard of a known risk and a substantial lack of concern for whether injury would result.

373. Defendants' acts and/or omissions were the proximate cause of the Plaintiff's injuries.

374. As a direct and proximate result of the above Defendants' negligent and/or reckless conduct, Plaintiff has suffered past and present personal injuries, and will with reasonable certainty suffer future personal injuries, including but not limited to: lead poisoning, brain and/or developmental injuries (including without limitation cognitive deficits, lost earning capacity and aggravation of pre-existing conditions), physical pain and suffering, mental anguish, fright and shock, disability, denial of social pleasures and enjoyments, embarrassment, humiliation, and mortification, medical expenses, wage loss, and various health problems (including without limitation hair loss, skin rashes, digestive and other organ problems).

375. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 are liable to Plaintiff for all harms resulting from Defendants' failures to exercise reasonable care.

376. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 acted in the course and scope of their employment.

377. Defendants the City of Jackson, Mayor Lumumba Jr., former Mayor Yarber, former Public Works Director Powell, former Public Works Director Miller, former Interim Public Works Director Smash, MSDH, Craig, and John Does 1 through 40 are not immune from suit under Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-5(1), and no exception in Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-9 applies.

378. Plaintiff has served a notice of Plaintiff's negligence claim pursuant to Miss. Code Ann. § 11-46-11(3) on or about October 18, 2021.

COUNT IV: PROFESSIONAL NEGLIGENCE
AGAINST TRILOGY

379. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations set forth above as if fully stated herein.

380. Trilogy undertook, for consideration, to render services for the City of Jackson, which they should have recognized as necessary for the protection of Plaintiff.

381. Trilogy undertook, for consideration, to perform a duty owed to Plaintiff by the City of Jackson and/or MSDH.

382. Based on its undertaking, Trilogy had a duty to Plaintiff, as a resident and water user in the City of Jackson, to exercise that degree of care consistent with the greater degree of knowledge and skill possessed by professionals, as well as an ethical duty to report to public authorities the dangers posed to public health and property that would result from the failure to install and/or operate a proper anti-corrosive treatment for treating Jackson's source of drinking water.

383. Trilogy also owed a duty to Plaintiff to notify the proper authorities of unethical illegal practices of others whose actions or decisions posed threats to public health and property that would result from the failure to install and/or operate a proper anti-corrosive treatment when treating Jackson's drinking water.

384. Plaintiff relied on Trilogy to perform the duty to inspect the City's water treatment system, as well as its sources and corrosion control methods, to make sure that it was safe.

385. Trilogy failed to exercise that degree of care consistent with the greater degree of knowledge and skill possessed by professionals.

386. Indeed, Trilogy failed to use even reasonable care.

387. Plaintiff suffered harm resulting from Trilogy's failures to exercise reasonable care to protect Plaintiff in its undertaking.

388. Trilogy's failures to exercise reasonable care to protect Plaintiff directly and proximately caused the Plaintiff's injuries and were entirely foreseeable.

389. As a direct and proximate result of Trilogy's actions and/or omissions, Plaintiff has been lead poisoned and/or suffered from life threatening Legionella pneumonia, infections, dementia, and have suffered past, present and future personal injuries, including but not limited to: various health problems (including, without limitation, hair loss, skin rashes, digestive and other organ problems), physical pain and suffering, mental anguish, fright and shock, disability, denial of social pleasures and enjoyments, embarrassment, humiliation, and mortification, medical expenses, wage loss, brain and/or developmental injuries including (without limitation) cognitive deficits and lost earning capacity.

390. Trilogy's conduct and/or failure(s) to act constitute gross negligence because it was so reckless that they demonstrated a substantial lack of concern for whether an injury would result.

391. Trilogy's conduct evinces actual malice and/or gross negligence which evidences a willful, wanton or reckless disregard for the safety of others, and so Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

COUNT V: NEGLIGENCE
AGAINST TRILOGY

392. Plaintiff incorporates by reference all preceding allegations set forth above as if fully stated herein.

393. Trilogy undertook, for consideration, to render services for the City of Jackson, which they should have recognized as necessary for the protection of Plaintiff.

394. Trilogy undertook, for consideration, to perform a duty owed to Plaintiff by the City of Jackson and/or MSDH.

395. Based on its undertaking, Trilogy had a duty to Plaintiff, as a resident and water user in the City of Jackson, to exercise a reasonable degree of care, as well as an ethical duty to report to public authorities the dangers posed to public health and property that would result from the failure to install and/or operate a proper anti-corrosive treatment for treating Jackson's source of drinking water.

396. Trilogy also owed a duty to Plaintiff to notify the proper authorities of unethical illegal practices of others whose actions or decisions posed threats to public health and property that would result from the failure to install and/or operate a proper anti-corrosive treatment when treating Jackson's drinking water.

397. Plaintiff relied on Trilogy to perform the duty to inspect the City's water treatment system, as well as its sources and corrosion control methods, to make sure that it was safe.

398. Trilogy failed to exercise that degree of reasonable care.

399. Plaintiff suffered harm resulting from Trilogy's failures to exercise reasonable care to protect Plaintiff in its undertaking.

400. Trilogy's failures to exercise reasonable care to protect Plaintiff directly and proximately caused the Plaintiff's injuries and were entirely foreseeable.

401. As a direct and proximate result of Trilogy's actions and/or omissions, Plaintiff has been lead poisoned and/or suffered from life threatening Legionella pneumonia, infections, dementia, and have suffered past, present and future personal injuries, including but not limited to: various health problems (including, without limitation, hair loss, skin rashes, digestive and other organ problems), physical pain and suffering, mental anguish, fright and shock, disability, denial of social pleasures and enjoyments, embarrassment, humiliation, and mortification, medical expenses, wage loss, brain and/or developmental injuries including (without limitation) cognitive deficits and lost earning capacity.

402. Trilogy's conduct and/or failure(s) to act constitute gross negligence because it was so reckless that they demonstrated a substantial lack of concern for whether an injury would result.

403. Trilogy's conduct evinces actual malice and/or gross negligence which evidences a willful, wanton or reckless disregard for the safety of others, and so Plaintiff is entitled to an award of punitive damages.

RELIEF REQUESTED

404. Plaintiff demands judgment against Defendants for:

- a. Compensatory damages;
- b. Punitive damages;
- c. Exemplary damages;
- d. Pre-judgment and post-judgment interest;
- e. Attorneys' fees and litigation expenses; and
- f. Any other relief the Court deems appropriate.

Dated: October 19, 2021

Respectfully submitted,

LEVY KONIGSBERG LLP

/s/ Corey M. Stern

Corey M. Stern (Application for Admission
on Motion and *Pro Hac Vice* Application
Forthcoming)

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-and-

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